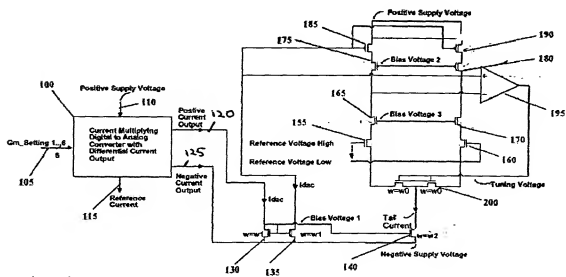


The diagram illustrates a digital-to-analog converter architecture. It begins with a current multiplying DAC (100) which converts a digital input (105) into a positive current output (110) and a negative current output (115). These currents are then mirrored into a current mirror (120) that is biased by a bias voltage 1 (130) and a bias voltage 2 (135). The mirrored currents are then fed into a series of current mirrors (140) that are controlled by tuning voltages (145) and a negative power supply (150). The final outputs are Gm, Setting 1 through Gm, Setting 6 (160).

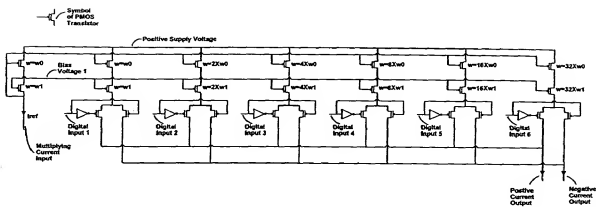
**Figure 2**



### Figure 3

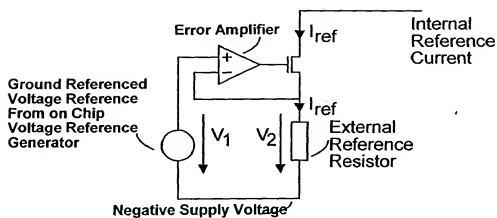


Figure 4



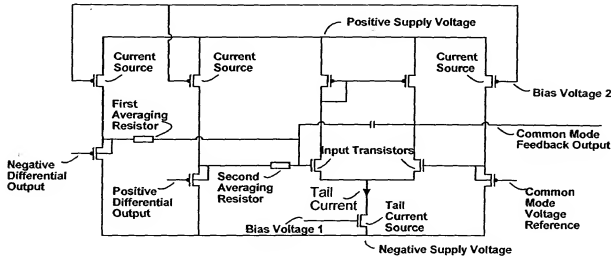
400

Figure 5



500

Figure 6



600